

FRIDAY, AUGUST 4, 1882.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

AMERICAN ITEMS.

East.

A yacht is being constructed at Bristol, R. I., for a gentleman of Port Huron, on condition of making 100 miles in five hours or no pay. Her estimated cost is \$50,000.

John C. Hamilton, a son of Alexander Hamilton, died at Long Branch in his 91st year.

An ex-Alderman of Brooklyn, named James Dunne, is matched a fight. The fight is in Louisiana or Mississippi for \$2,500 a side and the championship of the world.

Aaron C. Burr, an adopted son of Aaron Burr, died in New York. He was a son of Count de Lisle, and was born in Paris in 1808.

Three Swedes sat down to rest on a railroad track at Jamestown, N. Y., and two of them were killed by a passing train.

West.

Every polygamist in Utah is now living openly with only one wife, having stowed away the rest against the advent of the commission.

The wheat yield of Indiana is immense this year. A farmer in Lawrence county harvested 1,012 bushels from thirty-six acres, one grain having thrown out ninety-six well-headed stalks.

A large party of Indians attacked a wagon train near Clifton, Arizona, killing two men. The teamsters, seven in number, stood off the Indians for two hours and mortally wounded one Indian. In the face of a heavy fire they rushed out and dragged the wounded Indian into camp, and when the fight was over scalped him and roasted him alive.

The new city directory of Minneapolis contains 28,928 names.

South.

A duel was fought near Christiansburg, Va., between John S. Wise, Readjuster candidate for Congress at Large, and John S. Crockett, State's Attorney for Wythe county. After three shots had been harmlessly exchanged, Crockett, the challenging party, said he was satisfied and the affair ended. It originated in a political quarrel.

Durham, Orange and Pinder counties, N. C., were visited by destructive tornadoes. Houses were destroyed and the cotton crop injured.

Martin Becket, a negro, was lynched at Hampton, Del., for an assault on a young white girl.

Three masked men robbed a stage near Shreveport, La., taking thirteen registered packages from the mail pouches and relieving four passengers of their money.

A negro named Isaac Turner was hanged at Lexington, Ky., for murdering Abe Ray, another colored man, in June, 1881.

Fire at New Orleans destroyed four business buildings in Tchoupitoulas street and damaged three adjacent structures, creating a loss estimated at \$150,000.

WASHINGTON NOTES.

The President has referred a supplemental petition bearing 49,000 signatures from the Garfield Club of New York city, asking the pardon of Sergeant Mason, to the Secretary of War, together with several other and similar petitions.

Commissioner Ramm reports the entire collections of internal-revenue taxes for the past fiscal year—\$146,529,273—has been accounted for and turned into the treasury.

Gen. Walker, says a Washington telegram, is receiving pretty sharp criticisms for having projected so extensive a plan for the census, one which involves such a large deficiency appropriation. Senators very plainly say that it was never the intention of Congress to enter upon such a comprehensive census plan.

POLITICAL POINTS.

At a Cabinet meeting in Washington, the other day, the opinion of Attorney General Brewster on the subject of political assessments was the chief topic of discussion. The opinion was accompanied by a letter from Secretary Folger, expressing his views. The subject was generally discussed. The President expressed his views freely and fully. They were, in substance, that no person in any one of the executive departments declining to contribute shall on that account be subject to discharge or criticism, and no attempt to injure him on this ground will be countenanced or tolerated.

The Independent Republican State Committee of Pennsylvania rejected the suggestions toward harmony made by the Cameron organization.

MISCELLANEOUS GLEANINGS.

The Russian crookes in Alaska are being decimated by scarlet fever and measles. The President of the Ontario Entomological Society announces that the Hessian fly will destroy 20 per cent. of the wheat in that province.

Up to the present month emigration from Germany to the United States has decreased 10,000, as compared with the same period last year.

The Indianapolis and St. Louis railroad was sold to the Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati and Indianapolis Company for \$1,396,000. The second mortgage bondholders will contest the sale.

An immigrant who recently arrived at Castle Garden writes to Superintendent Jackson announcing himself as a candidate for the Presidency, offering to perform its duties for \$20 per year from each State.

FOREIGN NEWS.

Fourteen persons were killed in a fight on a railway near Vienna between peasants and laborers.

A small box which was sent from Granada for Senor Sagasta, the Spanish Prime Minister, when open was found to contain nitro-glycerine. Several persons have been arrested on suspicion.

A detective of the Irish constabulary has been sent to Venezuela to receive O'Brien, who confessed complicity in the murder of Lord Cavendish.

Judge Fitzgerald, a Baron of the Irish

Eschequer, has resigned because of objection to the duties imposed on him by the Repression bill.

A cable dispatch states that the Most Rev. Patrick A. Feehan, Archbishop of Chicago, will be elected Cardinal at the next Consistory.

Six business houses were destroyed by fire at Exeter, England, involving a loss of \$250,000.

The son of the Russian Consul in Roumania has been arrested at Odessa for supplying dynamite to the Nihilists.

LATER NEWS ITEMS.

The House Committee on Foreign Affairs in an elaborate report denounces the Venezuela Claims Commission, and declares its doings fraudulent.

A collision occurred at Washington between the business manager of the *Republican* and the proprietor of the *Sunday Chronicle*. No blood was shed, but both combatants were deluged with writing-fluid from the inkstands used as weapons.

It is charged by inmates of the Soldiers' Home, at Hampton, Va., that the Superintendent, Gov. Woodfin, has within the last four years withheld over \$50,000 of pension money paid to him in trust; that he has in his employ an ex-rebel; and that in various ways his conduct is deserving of censure. Memorials embodying these accusations have been received by Congress.

A steady, profitable business throughout the country is indicated by the clearing-house returns for the past week.

There were several deaths from yellow fever at Brownsville, Texas, and Matamoros, Mexico, and surrounding towns have established a strict quarantine.

In New York city there were 138 deaths from heat in a period of twenty-four hours.

The Reformed Roman Catholics, under the direction of Bishop McNamara, of New York, have been holding a camp-meeting at Atlantic Highlands, N. J. This is said to be the first Catholic camp-meeting ever held in the country.

The flour-mills of Hecker & Co., Nos. 205 to 207 Cherry street, New York, and the spice-mills of Sawyer, Deers & Fisher, adjoining, were destroyed by fire, involving a loss of \$1,250,000. During the progress of the conflagration several casualties occurred.

The assessment roll of Nebraska places the value of property in the State at \$98,537,475.

A petition bearing 200 names has been submitted to the Governor of Minnesota, asking him to pardon the notorious Younger brothers out of the penitentiary.

The total number of deaths in Chicago last week was 371, an increase of 90 over the previous week. Cholera-infantum carried off nearly one-third of the victims.

Archbishop Croke addressed a meeting in Tipperary and advised his countrymen not to emigrate.

TIPLING HOUSES.

Census of the Saloons in the United States.

Every place where liquor is sold must have a federal license. The United States Internal Revenue Department makes this return of the retail liquor trade, showing the number of saloons in each State and their proportion to population:

State.	DEALERS IN LIQUOR.	Population.
Alabama	2,076	61,608
Arizona	787	53,151
Arkansas	4,237	32,508
California	8,658	270,199
Colorado	2,534	71,706
Connecticut	2,534	235,235
Dakota	535	15,252
Delaware	630	17,229
Florida	497	7,493
Georgia	2,517	64,612
Idaho	415	14,706
Illinois	21,514	2,219,997
Indiana	5,199	76,393
Iowa	4,355	50,377
Kansas	1,734	23,151
Kentucky	3,206	163,458
Louisiana	4,687	160,363
Maine	829	79,791
Maryland	4,899	156,293
Massachusetts	7,279	198,245
Michigan	4,371	43,369
Minnesota	5,519	96,111
Mississippi	7,729	66,634
Missouri	6,450	191,357
Montana	765	38,511
Nebraska	929	15,487
Nevada	955	15,635
New Hampshire	922	8,376
New Jersey	6,328	69,173
New Mexico	1,233	49,198
New York	26,446	3,696,992
North Carolina	1,973	21,708
Ohio	14,336	3,261,225
Oklahoma	16,292	26,100
Pennsylvania	16,292	446,293
Rhode Island	1,367	96,296
South Carolina	1,883	29,419
Tennessee	2,590	29,622
Texas	1,991	77,549
Utah	367	9,372
Vermont	493	11,812
Virginia	2,507	45,003
Washington	32	12,211
West Virginia	32	11,817
Wisconsin	4,364	63,394
Wyoming	243	8,801
Total	150,194	4,021,757

THE NUMBER OF FARMS.

As Shown by a Census Bulletin for the Last Four Decades.

A bulletin from the Census office gives the number of farms in the United States in the years 1850, 1870, 1890 and 1910, together with a statement of the rate per cent. of increase from 1870 to 1890. The great increase in the Northern, Western and Pacific States and Territories is explained by the rapid settlement of those regions during the past decade, and an increase in the Southern States is accounted for by the subdivision of the large plantations of ten and twenty years ago. The total number of farms in the United States in 1870 was 2,553,965, and in 1890 4,068,907, an increase of 51 per cent. The State of Ohio is credited with 136,953 farms in 1870, while in 1890 there were 247,193, an increase of 26 per cent. Kentucky shows a remarkable increase of 41 per cent. in the last two years, having a total of 118,424 in 1870 and 166,453 in 1890. Indiana has increased 20 per cent., showing a total of 194,013 farms in 1890, against 161,280 in 1870. Tennessee has increased the number of her farms 40 per cent. in this time, having a total of 165,650 at the last census. The largest increase is in Dakota, where the enormous gain of 91.4 per cent. is given. Nebraska is next to Dakota, with an increase of 415 per cent. The New England States being but little subject to change, show the smallest increase, Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont having increased the number of their farms 8, 9 and 5 per cent., respectively. Massachusetts is credited with an increase of 45 per cent., but this figure is disputed, owing to the defective census of 1870 in that State.

A PHILADELPHIA stock broker blew out his brains over a decline of seven-eighths in a particular stock. He couldn't stand fractions.

FORTY-SEVENTH CONGRESS.

The conference report on the River and Harbor bill was adopted by the Senate, July 25. The Revenue bill came up, the question being on Mr. Hale's amendment to the sugar duty, striking off the latest addition of 25 per cent., which was adopted. Mr. Harris moved to reduce duties on all imports 10 per cent. after January, and an equal amount at the commencement of the next year. Mark L. Joslyn, of Woodstock, Ill., was nominated by the President for Assistant Secretary of the Interior. In the House, the regular order of business was the bill to allow drawback on imported material used in the construction of vessels for foreign account, which was recommitted. Mr. Washburn offered a resolution for a trial court of inquiry to investigate the loss of the Jeanette. A resolution was adopted to print 300,000 copies of the agricultural report. Mr. Page explained the conference report on the River and Harbor bill, to which the House refused to agree by a vote of 52 to 47.

Mr. Conger made a favorable report to the Senate, July 26, on the Deuster bill to regulate the carrying of passengers by sea. Mr. Hale secured the postponement of the Revenue bill, and the Senate went into committee of the whole on the naval appropriation. Mr. Hale showed that with thirty-nine steam vessels in active service the American navy has over 1,400 commissioned officers, while the British navy, which has over 300 men-of-war, has but 2,700 officers. Mr. Cameron moved to recommit the bill to the Appropriation Committee, with instructions to eliminate provisions in regard to the organization of the navy. Mr. Hale stated that out of a force of twenty-five Commodores only one was doing actual duty at sea. The bill then went over without further action. The President sent to the Senate the name of Harrison Allen, of Pennsylvania, as United States Marshal for the Territory of Dakota. The House, Mr. Pound secured the passage of a bill providing that in all suits for trespass on public lands the actual expense of survey or estimate shall be included in the bill of costs. A joint resolution was passed to authorize the use of tents to Russian refugees in Foutte county, Kan. An act to incorporate the Oregon Short-Line railway in Utah, Idaho and Wyoming was passed. A joint resolution was adopted to pay the widows of Ministers Harburt, Kilpatrick and Garnet an amount equal to one year's salary. The House conferred refused to consent to the clause in the general deficiency appropriation for the payment of mileage to Senators for extra session. On reconsideration of the conference report on the River and Harbor bill the House yielded, by 111 to 82.

The Senate had a long debate on the Naval Appropriation bill, at its session on July 27. A motion by Mr. Cameron to recommit the measure with instructions to eliminate all general legislation was defeated by twenty-nine to thirty-four. This proved an exhausting day's work, and the measure was flung aside without action. A new conference on the Japanese loan bill was passed to authorize the use of tents to Russian refugees in Foutte county, Kan. An act to incorporate the Oregon Short-Line railway in Utah, Idaho and Wyoming was passed. A joint resolution was adopted to pay the widows of Ministers Harburt, Kilpatrick and Garnet an amount equal to one year's salary. The House conferred refused to consent to the clause in the general deficiency appropriation for the payment of mileage to Senators for extra session. On reconsideration of the conference report on the River and Harbor bill the House yielded, by 111 to 82.

The Senate devoted the entire day's session, on the 28th ult., in wrangling over the Naval Appropriation bill. An amendment by Mr. Beck was adopted, reducing to \$400,000 the item for completing the Miantonomah and launching the other four monitors. The clause abolishing the grade of Commodore was struck out, and also the provision for the condemnation and sale of storeships. The bill was then referred to the several bureaus of the navy. The House passed the bill making Kansas City and St. Joseph ports of delivery, and a joint resolution providing for the provision of the Government to August 2. Mr. Townsend reported back the bill regulating the carriage of explosive materials on steam passenger vessels, which the conference committee in the way of legislation on the 29th ult. The House was not in session.

After passing the bill to prevent the counterfeiting of foreign securities, the Senate, on the 31st ult., took up the Naval Appropriation bill. Several amendments were adopted looking to the abolition of useless navy-yards, the disposal of worthless ships, and the making of tests for promotion and advancement. The bill was then referred to the several bureaus of the navy. The House passed the bill making Kansas City and St. Joseph ports of delivery, and a joint resolution providing for the provision of the Government to August 2. Mr. Townsend reported back the bill regulating the carriage of explosive materials on steam passenger vessels, which the conference committee in the way of legislation on the 29th ult. The House was not in session.

THE WAR IN EGYPT.

A terrible story of the atrocities at Tantah, Egypt, is related by an escaped eye-witness: "I saw women carrying, tied to bloodgeens, the dead bodies of men and women, and the bodies of the soldiers and the rabble fought for loot. A Bedouin Sheikh, with twenty Bedouins, saved the inhabitants of the Jewish quarter and took them to his village. Another Sheikh, a man of many a party, from Alexandria, murdered thirty employees of the Cadastre and their families and burnt their bodies with petroleum. The mob killed twelve Greeks. They tied the viscera of one of their victims to the tail of a dog and covered him with stones." Dispatches from Alexandria of July 27 state that a conflagration in the native quarter of Alexandria, believed to have been set by incendiaries, destroyed many houses. The mosque at Mankabe was occupied almost daily by presences exhorting the people to take up the cause of Arabi. The latter's government at Cairo announced that many Bedouin chiefs and the best soldiers of Mesopotamia were among them. Arabi proclaimed that any person found distributing the Khedive's letter dismissing the former from the Ministry of War would be court-martialed. He also wrote to the Sultan, stating that he would oppose with force any Turkish troops dispatched to Egypt. Admiral Seymour informed the Khedive that England had no intention of conquering her country, but was determined to suppress rebellion. The House of Commons adopted the motion for the Egyptian debt, 275 to 19. In the French Chamber of Deputies, De Freycinet announced that Turkey had accepted the proposals of the conference for her intervention in Egypt. De Lesseps undertook to prevent the entrance of the British corvette Orion into the Suez canal, but his protest was set at naught, and the war ship went on her way, her commander immediately sending troops to Egypt. Arabi Pasha will provide for the safety of the Suez Canal so long as England will respect its neutrality. The cotton and wheat crops of Egypt are a wonderful success. The Secretary of the British Legation that England's action with regard to Egyptian affairs irritated him; that he would do nothing for that country, but would be observant of the wishes of the powers.

De Lesseps, on learning that the British troop-ship Orion intended to land men at Ismailia, started at once for that point, declaring that the English should only disembark after passing over his dead body and that of his son. The French Admiral telegraphed to Paris grave complaints about De Lesseps' behavior. He is said to be in daily communication with Arabi Pasha. The British forces in Egypt have destroyed the fort at Gohari and blown up the large powder magazine at Mekhroun.

Alexandria dispatches of the 1st inst. report numerous outrages in the territory dominated by the whites. The Khedive authorized the English to occupy the Suez canal, while De Lesseps has been given supervisory power along its line by Arabi. The conference at Constantinople terminated without serving at any conclusion, owing to the attitude assumed by the Russian representative.

A Trying Piece.

The following affecting tale is commended to all who wish to test their ability in spelling and pronunciation. It is the production of a friend of ours. Some might think he was laboring under a spell, and pronounce him insane, but we assure them that there is no ground for any such suspicion:

ROLAND AND DIANA.

Roland and Diana were lovers. Diana was ephemeral but comely, hypocritical, but not inglorious, didactic but not dishonest, nor given to ribald or trivial graces. Her pedantic extremities were, perhaps, a trifle too large for playing grand pedals successfully, but her heart was not at all adamant, and her address was premonitory without being diffuse. Roland, on the other hand, was of a saturnine countenance, at once splenic and combative in disposition, so that his wassails and orgies were almost maniacal in their effects. He was a telegrapher by profession, having received a diploma from Caius College, but aggrandized his stipend by dabbling in philology, orthoepy and zoology during his leisure, so that he was accused of feticism and tergiversation by his patrons. Still his acumen and presence were such that only a misogynist would discern that he was an aspirant for the gallews. His acetic, rather than his ascetic nature, naturally inclined him to visit a chemical laboratory, well filled with apparatus, to which he had access, whence he often returned with globules of iodine and albumen on his caoutchouc shoes, which subjected him to the risk of numerous altercations with his landlady, a virago and pythoness in one, and with the servant, her accessory or ally. Roland had, however, become acclimated to his place, received everything with equanimity, reclined upon the divan where he contemplated the elysium where Diana dwelt, and addressed donative distiches to her in the subsidence of railway.

There was a certain artisan who endeavored to dispossess Roland in the affections of Diana. He had sent her a ring with onyx, a chalcidonic variety of stone, and once hung a placard where he knew she would see it from her casement, but she steadily rejected his overtures and ogled him as if he were a dromedary. The artisan betook himself to abstruse prayers, but continued his digressions and inquiries. Roland became cognizant of this amour, and armed with a withe, he inveighed against this "gay Lothario," who defended himself with a falchion until Roland disarmed him, hounding his paltry. After the just the artisan abjectly apologized albeit in a scarcely respirable condition, then hastened to the pharmacutic's sere for copaliba, morphine and quinine, and was not seen again till the next Michaelmas. Roland returned on Thanksgiving Day, took an inventory of his possessions, which consisted of a large package of almond cement, a package of envelopes, a dish of anchovy sauce, a tame falcon, a book of acoustics, a miniature of amirage, a treatise on the epizotic, a stomacher lined with sarcenet, a cernment of scorpure, a calaver and a bone. The next day the hymenaeal rites were performed, and she became henceforth his faithful coadjutant and housewife.

Gallant Deeds.

At Stone river when Cruft's brigade of Palmer's division was pursuing the routed rebels on the 2d of January, they came suddenly on a reserve battery that opened on them with surprising fury. The men were ordered to lie down, and dropped in the soft mud of a cornfield. The rebel artillerymen had the range, however, and poured shot and shell into the advance line in a way that tore some unfortunates in pieces and covered nearly every one with mud. In the midst of the terrible fusillade, a shell struck between two men lying flat on the ground, so near to their heads as to stun both. Dozens of men, the bravest there, closed their eyes in anticipation of the terrible scene that would follow the explosion. But one of the soldiers at whose shoulder the smoking shell had struck, digging up a handful of mud, held it aloft for a moment while he said coolly, "Ten to one, boys, she don't bust," and then with a sort of gleeful agility he brought his great wad of mud down on the shell smoking in the shallow hole, and "she didn't bust."

When Sherman was getting ready for his move on Atlanta great quantities of ammunition were stored in the railroad sheds at Resacca. One day, in the midst of a thunder-storm that dismantled the camp, the ammunition building was struck by lightning. Hundreds of the bravest soldiers ran blindly away as they saw the boxes of shell thrown about, saw the guards drop as if shot, and saw smoke issuing from the top of the great pile of explosives. But one man, clear-eyed and cool-headed, saw that the smoke came from tow in which the shells were packed, and, climbing to the top, he seized the burning mass, and holding it up shouted, "All right, boys; no fireworks this time." His intrepidity and alertness saved the ammunition and possibly many lives.

A Sunday Toy.

An Austin clergyman, on his way home from church, stopped his carriage to rebuke a boy who was industriously firing off a toy pistol.

"Don't you know it is wrong to fire off a toy pistol on Sunday?"

"Why not?"

"Because I bought it with the money

Name some of the most important events that have happened in American history:

1620. Landing made on Plymouth Rock.
1621. First Thanksgiving kept. No turkey.
1622. First meeting-house built.
1640. First printing press.
1648. Witches first hung.
1649. Men are commanded to wear short hair.
1662. More witches hung in Salem.
1702. Yale College founded in New Haven.
1704. First newspaper printed at Boston.
1705. Coffee is tasted.
1710. Tea is tried, but taxation makes it costly.
1711. Postoffice started.
1721. Potatoes planted as a curiosity. Singing by note in the meeting-houses, which caused a great deal of trouble.
1740. Tinware manufactured.
1755. An organ built, but not allowed to be played in the meeting-house.
1756. Benjamin Franklin invents the lightning rod.
1760. First attempt at fashion. Collars are worn on shirts and chaises appear.
1765. Liberty talked of. No more using of stamped paper.
1770. Wooden clocks made.
1773. Trouble begins about tea; chests of it thrown into Boston harbor.
1774. The streets of Boston are lighted with oil-lamps.
1780. Umbrellas used by a few rich people, and laughed at.
1792. Silk worms raised, and in few houses silk carpets are seen.
- 1795-1800. Pantalons take the place of breeches for ordinary wear, and plates are used at breakfast and tea.
1807. A steamboat on the Hudson.
1817. Stoves first appear in meeting-houses, although some think they showed more fire than religion.
1818. A steamboat on Long Island Sound.
1819. A steamer goes across the Atlantic.
1823. Gas in Boston. Coal. Steel pens take the place of quills.
1823. Ruffles disappeared from shirt fronts.
1828. Love apples are tasted hesitatingly, but are found novel and palatable, and are called tomatoes and used as a vegetable.
1832. A railroad built.
1833. Matches used instead of the tinder-box.
1837. First paper money used, called shin-plasters.
1838. Envelopes first used.
1839. Daguerotypes are taken.
1844. First electric message sent.
1847. Sewing machines invented.
1853. Ocean cable laid. Only one message sent for about ten years.
1861. Quarrel between North and South breaks out. Monitors built, lots of paper money used and years spent in fighting.
1865. Abraham Lincoln assassinated.
1871. Chicago burned.
1876. Party in Philadelphia called the "Centennial."
1877. Silver coming into use again.
1881. Garfield assassinated.

Old People at Home.

When, in late autumn we attempt to take up one of the plants which have grown luxuriantly in a garden bed, we find that the danger to its life, in transplanting, is not so much the injury which its large roots are likely to receive, as the smaller ones, which are like little fingers reaching everywhere. There is a strange likeness to this in the uprooting of a life which has for years been lived in one home. There is nothing sadder than to see the old father and mother give up their independent life and become inmates of a new home with their children. This change is often, if not always, urged by sons and daughters from the purest motives. They feel that the cares of housekeeping, the oversight of a home, are too great burdens for father and mother. "Come and live with us," they say, "and take life easy." But few indeed, are the parents who can adjust themselves to the new relations, and their peculiarly homesick feeling. They seem to fit nowhere. They miss the old neighbors and all the little nameless associations that helped to fill up the measure of their days. They realize, as they never did in the old home, to which they gave tone and direction, how strongly the tide of young life flows on and leaves them behind, and unless their faculties are greatly impaired they are filled with sadness. They have nothing to do. Grandma can knit, and grandpa can do some trifling things, but there is nothing to satisfy them. It is no one's fault; it is in the nature of things that this should be so; and so it seems that there should be less confidence placed in the appeals of children for their parents to break up the old home before necessity compels them to do so. In our modern homes there are not many "corners built for old age," and possibly old age is not content with a corner. However this may be, it certainly appears reasonable that so long as old people are able to carry on the home it is the wisest to leave them in it. I have in mind an aged couple who lived for over fifty years in one home. Their children left them, grandchildren also married and went to new homes, but the old home life went on. Interest in the great world outside was never lost; from constant use their faculties were apparently unimpaired; and when at 85 the mother, through bodily weakness, was compelled to stay in her room, that room became the center of interest in that house and neighborhood. "It is almost sunset," said the father, "but we like to enjoy the few light hours before dark." And they did enjoy them. In striking contrast is the remark made by an old man who lived or stayed first with one child and then another, with no settled home. "I wish," said he, "that when a man comes to my age and condition there might be a law making it legal to shoot him."

The "Ruling Passion."

A pointed example of the "ruling passion" is recorded of one of the tollkeepers in Scotland. These tolls are gradually disappearing off the face of the map of the earth, at any rate of Scotland. Many and varied are the recollections that linger around these toll-

houses. In the case in question the toll-keeper's wife had been taken sick right up to death. The services and sympathies of the clergyman were called in. The reverend gentleman was asked to engage in prayer at the bedside. He did so, and began, "Oh, Lord—"

"Whist!" interrupted the feeble woman, "I think I hear a cart."—*Harper's Magazine.*

His Love.

It was evening in the country. The moonbeams peeped softly between the leaves of the pulseless elms and kissed the song-birds lost in happy dreams. The rose and the lily were asleep, so were the pansy and the string-bean, and all the amorous air was toned with languid scent to the sublime altitude of a sweet drug store.

They were walking up the shady avenue from the village, whither he had taken her to prove his boundless admiration and love at a five-cent soda-water fountain.

"No," he commenced, for he knew they were getting near her vine-clad cottage, and he hadn't much time to lose, "my love for you shall never wane, wilt or grow less. With you I shall live through life as tranquilly as over a placid moon-lit lake in a flat-bottomed boat, with a virtuoso at the stern playing the 'Old Folks at Home' on an accordion. You are my evening star this evening and every other evening, and you shall have a sea-shell saque every Christmas."

She clutched his ready-made coat—or rather its sleeve—in a wild ecstasy of ineffable delight, while he continued: "You are the sweetest particular idol of my life, and I shall take you to the circus next week. My love for you is deep as the ice-man's cunning and the plumb-er's pocket, which, like a spring, refills itself when drained. Mine is a wild enthusiasm passion that will withstand the rigors of the Arctic butcher and milliner. The strawberry vender may lose the cunning of the hand that arranges the meaner specimens below the large ones in the three-quarter-pint measure which he guarantees to hold a quart; but my love you will never lose, even if you bet it on a horse-race. Ah, yes, fair Imogen, while life lasts you shall have in me a defender against all the trials and tribulations of this vexed, uncertain life. My love for you burns like a dollar in a poet's pocket; it also burns like you snowy star, and not till that goes out—"

"It has just gone out," she broke in. "Alas, too true!" he sighed. "I have been swearing by a Forth-of-July balloon."

And he didn't say another word until he good-nighted at the gate.—*R. K. Munkittrick, in Harper's Magazine.*

The Old Home.

A large proportion of our girls who read this, will some day love and marry. It is well; it is right; but do not be in a hurry to be grown up and away from home. Life will never give you anything sweeter, better, happier, than you have now. No love purer than your mother's; no care more kindly than your father's; no companionship like that of your brothers and sisters. Even to the man who loves you, you will not be the little Lily who was a baby once; who learned to walk and prattle, and who was prettier than any other baby ever was; nor the little girl who was so wonderful a genius when she played her first tune on the piano or worked her first book-mark. He who falls in love with you may have known twenty other pretty girls, and have been, perhaps, at some time, in love with half of them. In some things you will fall short of some one he has known. Your eyes will not be so fine as those of Miss Lavinia, and you will never make cake as his mother does. Here at the old home you have been perfection; even if prudence kept your parents from saying so, they cannot believe any one quite so nice as "our Lily." Then linger a little here, where some one else should the burdens and shields you from life's worry;